

Correlators of the Global Symmetry Currents of 4D and 6D Superconformal Theories

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We study the two-point correlators of the currents of the E_8 global symmetry in the $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ superconformal six-dimensional theory as well as in the 4D superconformal theories upon toroidal compactification. From the high-energy behavior of the correlator we deduce that in 4D 10 copies of the superconformal theory with E_8 global symmetry can be coupled to an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ E_8 gauge theory. We present three alternative derivations for the expression for the correlators. One from field-theory, one from M-theory and one from F-theory.

1. Introduction

In the past two years, many examples of nontrivial IR fixed points in various dimensions have emerged. Some of the most exciting ones are the 5+1D chiral theories. The first of such theories with $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ SUSY has been discovered in [1] as a sector of type-IIB compactified on an A_1 singularity. A dual realization was found in [2] as the low-energy description of two 5-branes of M-theory. Another theory of this kind arises as an M-theory 5-brane approaches the 9-brane [3,4]. When the distance between the 5-brane and 9-brane is zero, the low-energy is described by a nontrivial 5+1D fixed point. This theory is chiral with $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ SUSY and a global E_8 symmetry. In [4,5] more examples of $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ theories have been given. We will use the terminology of [5] and call the E_8 theory V_1 . Many other 5+1D theories have been recently constructed in [6,7].

M(atrix)-theory [8,9] has sparked a lot of progress for the 6D cases [10,11,12,13]. Nevertheless, these theories, which have no coupling-constant around which to expand, are still mysterious. The pieces of information that are known concern the BPS spectrum and the low-energy effective actions in 6D, and in 5D and 4D after toroidal compactification. It is also known that $\mathcal{N} = 4$ four-dimensional SYM as well as $\mathcal{N} = 2$ four-dimensional QCD with $N_f = 0 \dots 4$ flavors, can be obtained by appropriate limits of compactification of the 6D theories on a torus [1,14,15].

String theory is a powerful tool to study such theories. The idea is to identify a dual description such that quantum corrections of the original theory appear at the classical level of the dual [16]. The toroidal compactification of the $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ 6D theory (and hence 4D $\mathcal{N} = 2$ QCD) can be studied using the brane-probe technique discovered in [17,18]. The world-volume theory on a brane probe in a heterotic string vacuum (which is quantum mechanically corrected) is mapped by duality to a world-volume theory on a brane inside a curved background which is not quantum mechanically corrected. This allows one to determine the low-energy behavior in 4D. At the origin of the moduli space one obtains an IR fixed point with E_8 global symmetry.

The purpose of the present work is to extract information about the local operators of such theories. The E_8 theory V_1 has a local E_8 current $j_\mu^a(x)$ ($a = 1 \dots 248$ and $\mu = 0 \dots 5$). We will be interested in the correlator $\langle j_\mu^a(x) j_\nu^b(0) \rangle$. The strategy will be to couple the theory to a weakly coupled E_8 gauge theory and calculate the effect of V_1 on the E_8 coupling constant. We will study the question both for the 5+1D theory and for the 3+1D conformal theories. We will present three methods for evaluating the correlator. The first method is purely field-theoretic and applies to the 3+1D theories. Deforming the theory with a relevant operator one can flow to the IR where a field-theoretic description of $SU(2)$ or $U(1)$ with several quarks [15] can be found. This will allow us to determine

the correlator as a function on the moduli space. From this function we can deduce the high-energy behavior of the correlator and find out how many copies of the E_8 theory can be gauged with an E_8 SYM before breaking asymptotic freedom.

The other two methods for determining the correlators involve M-theory and F-theory. The gravitational field of a 5-brane of M-theory which is close to a 9-brane changes the local metric on the 9-brane. After compactification on a large $K3$ this implies that the volume of the $K3$ at the position of the 9-brane is affected by the distance from the 5-brane (see [19]). This can be interpreted as a dependence of the E_8 coupling constant on the VEV which specifies the position of the 5-brane. From this fact we can extract the current correlator. The third method involves the F-theory [20] realization of the E_8 theory [4,21,22]. The V_1 theory is obtained in F-theory compactifications on a 3-fold by blowing up a point in the (two complex dimensional) base. By studying the effect of the size of the blow-up on the size of the 7-brane locus we can again determine the dependence of the E_8 coupling constant on the VEV.

The paper is organized as follows. In section (2) we give a brief review of the 6D and 4D theories. In section (3) we calculate the current-current correlators in 3+1D using field theory arguments and we argue that 10 copies of the E_8 theory can be coupled to a gauge field. In section (4) we study the effect of a 5-brane on the volume of a 9-brane in M-theory and deduce the correlator from this setting. In section (5) we present the F-theory derivation. In section (6) we conclude with remarks and observations. We have made an effort to make these notes more or less self-contained.

2. Review of the 6D and 4D theories

In this paper we are going to study conformal theories with 8 supersymmetries in 5+1D and in 3+1D. The theories that we are going to consider in 3+1D have a moduli space parameterized by a single complex scalar. At the generic point in the moduli space the super-conformal symmetry is spontaneously broken and the low-energy description is a single $U(1)$ vector-multiplet whose interaction is given by a certain Seiberg-Witten curve. We will denote the coordinate on the moduli space by u . We choose it such that $u = 0$ is the point where the super-conformal symmetry is unbroken. Most of the theories that we will discuss also have a Higgs branch emanating from the point $u = 0$, but we will not discuss that branch in this paper.

The Seiberg-Witten curves for the theories will be of the form

$$y^2 = x^3 - f(u)x - g(u),$$

where $f(u)$ and $g(u)$ are certain specific polynomials. An example of such a super-conformal theory is given by $\mathcal{N} = 2$ $SU(2)$ QCD with $N_f = 4$ massless quarks. The SW curve for this theory is given by [23]:

$$y^2 = x^3 - au^2x - bu^3.$$

This theory also has a global $SO(8)$ symmetry under which the vector-multiplet is a singlet [23].

It turns out that there are more exotic super-conformal theories in 3+1D with the exceptional groups E_6, E_7, E_8 as global symmetries [24,14,25,15,26,27]. These theories do not have a known construction in terms of the IR fixed point of some known field-theory. However, they can be constructed from the low-energy degrees of freedom of type-IIA compactifications on a singular Calabi-Yau [15]. The list of known super-conformal theories can be characterized partly by the type of global symmetry of the theory [15].

Another (related) method of constructing such theories is to start with the exotic 5+1D theory of small E_8 instantons [3,4]. This theory has $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ supersymmetry and a “Coulomb-branch” where the low-energy description is a single tensor multiplet comprising an anti-self-dual 2-form $B_{\mu\nu}^{(-)}$, a scalar ϕ and fermions. The VEV of the scalar ϕ parameterizes the moduli space $\mathbb{R}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$. At a generic point in moduli space the super-conformal symmetry is spontaneously broken. The origin of moduli space $\phi = 0$ is the point where the super-conformal symmetry is restored. This E_8 theory also has a global E_8 symmetry and a Higgs branch on which the E_8 symmetry is spontaneously broken. This Higgs branch emanates from the $\phi = 0$ point, but we will not discuss it in this paper. By compactifying the 5+1D theory on a \mathbf{T}^2 one obtains a 3+1D Seiberg-Witten curve of the form [14,15]:

$$y^2 = x^3 - au^4x - bu^5 - cu^6.$$

where a, b, c are constants which depend on the compactification parameters. After compactification the theory is no longer super-conformal. Its scale is set by the size of the \mathbf{T}^2 . However, from this construction one can extract a 3+1D super-conformal theory. We define it as the IR limit of the theory at the origin of moduli space $u = 0$ [15]. It has a Coulomb branch with a SW curve of the form

$$y^2 = x^3 - bu^5.$$

One can also compactify with nontrivial E_8 boundary conditions along the \mathbf{T}^2 [14,15]. In this way one gets a more general SW curve

$$y^2 = x^3 - f_4(u)x - g_6(u).$$

where f_4 and g_6 are polynomials of degrees 4 and 6 respectively. For certain values of the E_8 boundary conditions (“Wilson-lines”) there are points in the moduli space of the resulting 3+1D theory where the IR limit is an interacting IR super-conformal theory. In this way one can get theories with E_6, E_7 and E_8 global symmetries as well as the fixed points which can be obtained in QCD [15].

In what follows we will need the relation between u and the parameters of the V_1 theory in the limit $u \rightarrow \infty$. It can be argued [15] that in this limit

$$u \sim e^{TA+iB}$$

where A is the area of the \mathbf{T}^2 , T is the tension of the BPS strings of the 5+1D theory (proportional to the VEV of the scalar ϕ of the tensor multiplet) and B is the integral of the anti-self-dual 2-form $B_{\mu\nu}^{(-)}$ over \mathbf{T}^2 .

2.1. Currents in gauge theories

In this section we will set our conventions and review some elementary facts from gauge theory. Let us consider a simple gauge group G . Let T^a ($a = 1 \dots \dim G$) be a set of generators with

$$\text{Tr}_{\text{adj}}\{T^a T^b\} = C_2(G) \delta^{ab},$$

where $C_2(G)$ is the quadratic Casimir of the group. Define the nonabelian field strength $F = F^a T^a$ and let the action be given by

$$S = \frac{1}{4g^2} \int d^4x F^a F^a - \int j^a(x) A^a(x) d^4x + \dots$$

where j^a is a current coupled to the gauge field. The current would come from some matter coupled to the gauge theory. We are interested in the current-current correlation function,

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q) j_\nu^b(p) \rangle = (2\pi)^4 \delta(p+q) \langle j_\mu^a(q) j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle$$

The Fourier transform depends on a cut-off, Λ and in 3+1D the part including the cut-off will be of the form

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q) j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle = c \delta^{ab} (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) \times \begin{cases} \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{m}\right) & \text{if } |q| \ll m \\ \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{|q|}\right) & \text{if } |q| \gg m \end{cases}$$

where m is a typical mass scale of the matter theory and c is some constant. The coupling constant at a scale μ will run for $\mu \gg m$ as

$$\frac{1}{g^2(\mu)} = \frac{1}{g^2(\Lambda)} - c \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{\mu}\right)$$

or in other words the β -function is

$$\beta = \mu \frac{dg}{d\mu} = -\frac{c}{2}g^3.$$

For $\mu \ll m$, the coupling will be fixed at

$$\frac{1}{g^2(\mu)} = \frac{1}{g^2(\Lambda)} - c \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{m}\right).$$

The value of c for bosons and fermions can be calculated by standard field theoretic methods. Let \mathbf{R} be a representation of G and define

$$\text{tr}_{\mathbf{R}}\{T^a T^b\} = C(\mathbf{R}) \delta^{ab}.$$

For complex bosons in representation \mathbf{R}

$$c = -\frac{C(\mathbf{R})}{24\pi^2},$$

and for Dirac fermions in \mathbf{R}

$$c = -\frac{4C(\mathbf{R})}{24\pi^2}.$$

If we think of the gluons as a source of current they have a value of c , which is

$$c = \frac{11C_2(G)}{24\pi^2}.$$

Collecting all this we get the standard formula for the β -function of a gauge theory

$$\beta = \frac{-11C_2(G) + 4C(\text{Dirac fermion repr.}) + C(\text{complex boson repr.})}{48\pi^2} g^3.$$

For $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theories we have vector-multiplets in the adjoint representation. A vector-multiplet has a value of c which is

$$c = \frac{C_2(G)}{4\pi^2}. \quad (2.1)$$

Hyper-multiplets in representation \mathbf{R} have a value of c which is

$$c = -\frac{C(\mathbf{R})}{4\pi^2}.$$

We see especially that to saturate the β -function we need enough hyper-multiplets so $C(\mathbf{R}) = C_2(G)$. For a simple group G and a representation \mathbf{R} the ratio $\frac{C_2(G)}{C(\mathbf{R})}$ is a calculable number. In this paper we will only need the result for $SO(N)$ and the fundamental representation where

$$\frac{C_2(SO(N))}{C(\text{fundamental of } SO(N))} = N - 2.$$

We see that $N - 2$ fundamental hyper-multiplets of $SO(N)$ saturate the β -function.

3. The current-current correlator – field theory derivation

In this section we will derive the form of the E_8 current-current correlator for the E_8 conformal theory and as a result we will argue that in 4D one can couple up to 10 copies of the E_8 theory to a $\mathcal{N} = 2$ E_8 Yang-Mills gauge theory.

We start with the E_8 conformal theory in 4 dimensions whose Seiberg-Witten curve is given by [15]:

$$y^2 = x^3 + u^5, \quad (3.1)$$

u parameterizing the moduli space of the Coulomb branch. We are looking for an expression of the form

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q) j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle = (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) \delta^{ab} f(q^2, u, \Lambda), \quad a, b = 1 \dots 248, \quad (3.2)$$

where q is the momentum and Λ is some fixed UV-cutoff. This UV-cutoff is not physical. It is just an artifact of the Fourier transform. The space-time correlator $\langle j_\mu^a(x) j_\nu^b(y) \rangle$ does not require a cutoff.

Let us first calculate the dimension of u , using the technique of [28]. From (3.1) we get the equations

$$\dim[x] = \frac{5}{3} \dim[u], \quad \dim[y] = \frac{5}{2} \dim[u].$$

Since $a \sim \int \frac{dx}{y} \wedge du$ has dimensions of mass we find

$$u \sim \text{Mass}^6.$$

To determine the form of f in (3.2) for $q^2 = 0$ we can couple the E_8 SCFT to a weakly coupled E_8 gauge field and ask how the E_8 coupling constant changes as a function of u . When the E_8 coupling constant is very small the coupling does not change the curve (3.1) by much. For a generic value of u the massless modes of the E_8 SCFT are neutral under the global E_8 and the charged matter has a typical energy of order $u^{1/6}$. The $\langle jj \rangle$ correlator will modify the low energy E_8 coupling constant to the form

$$\frac{1}{g(u)^2} = \frac{1}{(g_0)^2} + f(q^2 = 0, u, \Lambda),$$

where g_0 is the bare coupling constant. On the other hand, standard renormalization arguments require that it should be possible to re-absorb the Λ dependence in the bare coupling constant. Thus, dimensional analysis restricts the form of $f(0, u, \Lambda)$ to

$$f(0, u, \Lambda) = c \log \left(\frac{\Lambda}{|u|^{1/6}} \right),$$

where c is a constant as discussed in section (2.1).

Before we determine c , let us see how many copies of the E_8 SCFT can be consistently coupled to an E_8 gauge field without ruining asymptotic freedom. Unlike the previous discussion, this is a question about the UV behaviour of the theory. Thus we can fix u and take $|q| \gg u^{1/6}$. This means that we are interested in the value of f when $u = 0$ i.e. $f(q^2, 0, \Lambda)$. Since the Λ dependence of f must still be the same as before, using dimensional analysis we conclude that

$$f(q^2, 0, \Lambda) = \frac{1}{2}c \log\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{q^2}\right). \quad (3.3)$$

To determine c we deform the theory by adding a relevant operator to its (unknown) Lagrangian such as to break the global E_8 symmetry down to D_4 ($SO(8)$) by putting Wilson lines on the torus (see also [24,25,15,26,27]). The advantage is that the D_4 conformal fixed point can be analyzed in standard field-theory. It is the IR free theory of $SU(2)$ coupled to 4 massless quarks [15].

The deformation to a D_4 curve is given by

$$y^2 = x^3 + u^5 + \lambda^8 u^2 x + \alpha \lambda^{12} u^3, \quad (3.4)$$

where λ is a parameter with dimensions of mass, and the form of the deformation was extracted from the elliptic-singularity-type tables of [22].

The discriminant of (3.1) had a single zero of order 10 at the origin. This E_8 -type singularity has split into five singularities in (3.4). One is a D_4 -type singularity at $u = 0$ and the other four are A_0 -type singularities (i.e. can be modeled by a $U(1)$ with one massless electron).

The global E_8 of the original theory has been broken by the operators to a global $SO(8)$. For the theory with curve (3.4) we can ask what is

$$\langle j_\mu^A(q) j_\nu^B(-q) \rangle, \quad A, B = 1 \dots 28, \quad (3.5)$$

where A, B are $SO(8)$ indices.

The curve near $u = 0$ looks like

$$y^2 = x^3 + \lambda^8 u^2 x + \alpha \lambda^{12} u^3.$$

Now we rescale

$$u = \lambda^4 \bar{u}, \quad x = \lambda^8 \bar{x}, \quad y = \lambda^{12} \bar{y}.$$

This preserves the form $\frac{dx}{y} \wedge du$ and the curve looks like

$$\bar{y}^2 = \bar{x}^3 + \bar{u}^2 \bar{x} + \alpha \bar{u}^3.$$

This is the curve which describes the low-energy near the D_4 singularity. On the other hand, the low-energy of the D_4 singularity can be described by $SU(2)$ with 4 quarks. The moduli parameter \bar{u} should be identified with the VEV of the $U(1)$ such that the mass of the quarks is proportional to $m = \bar{u}^{1/2}$ (by dimensional analysis).

Near the D_4 singularity we can use field theory to calculate $\langle j^A j^B \rangle$ where A, B are $SO(8)$ indices. The D_4 theory contains one hyper-multiplet in the fundamental of $SO(8)$. From section (2.1) we see that such a theory has

$$\begin{aligned}\langle j_\mu^A(q) j_\nu^B(-q) \rangle &= -\frac{C(\text{fund.})}{4\pi^2} \delta^{AB} (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) \log \left| \frac{\Lambda}{\bar{u}^{1/2}} \right| \\ &= -\frac{3C(\text{fund.})}{4\pi^2} \delta^{AB} (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) \log \left| \frac{(\Lambda \lambda^2)^{1/3}}{u^{1/6}} \right|\end{aligned}\quad (3.6)$$

This equation is valid for small u . By holomorphy it must have the same functional form for large u . This is because (3.6) for $q = 0$, is part of a holomorphic expression. If we couple the theory to a weakly coupled $SO(8)$ gauge field then (3.6) will be the correction to the $SO(8)$ coupling constant and the imaginary part of the log will be the correction to the θ -angle. Thus the coupling constant together with the θ -angle are holomorphic in u . The exponential of the log in (3.6) has to be a single valued function of u . It can have a singularity (a zero or a pole) only when $SO(8)$ -charged matter becomes massless. This never happens when $u \neq 0$. The other four A_0 singularities in the moduli space correspond to singlets of the $SO(8)$ which become massless. Furthermore, the physical behaviour at infinity restricts (3.6) to diverge at most logarithmically in u . It follows that the form (3.6) has to be valid for all u . For $u \rightarrow \infty$ the perturbation in (3.4) is negligible because λ is small compared to the scale set by u . Thus, we can read off (3.5) from (3.2). We conclude that for the E_8 theory

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q) j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle = -\frac{3C(\text{fund.})}{4\pi^2} \delta^{ab} (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) \log \left| \frac{(\Lambda \lambda^2)^{1/3}}{u^{1/6}} \right|. \quad (3.7)$$

This means that the value of c in (3.3) is

$$\begin{aligned}c &= -3 \frac{C(\text{fund. of } SO(8))}{4\pi^2} \\ &= -3 \frac{C(\text{fund. of } SO(8))}{C_2(SO(8))} \frac{C_2(SO(8))}{C_2(E_8)} \frac{C_2(E_8)}{4\pi^2} \\ &= -3 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{30} \frac{C_2(E_8)}{4\pi^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{C_2(E_8)}{4\pi^2}.\end{aligned}\quad (3.8)$$

Comparing with (2.1) we see that 10 copies of the E_8 SCFT can be coupled to an E_8 SYM.

We can similarly deform the theory by adding a relevant operator to its (unknown) Lagrangian such as to break the global E_8 symmetry down to D_5 ($SO(10)$) (see also [24,25,15,26,27]). The vicinity of the D_5 point can be represented by the IR free theory of $SU(2)$ coupled to 5 massless quarks [15].

The deformation to a D_5 curve is given by

$$y^2 = x^3 + u^5 + (2\lambda^{12}u^3 + \alpha\lambda^6u^4 - 3\lambda^8u^2x), \quad (3.9)$$

where λ is a parameter with dimensions of mass, α is a dimensionless parameter and the form of the deformation was extracted from the elliptic-singularity-type tables of [22].

The discriminant of (3.1) had a single zero of order 10 at the origin. This E_8 -type singularity has split into four singularities in (3.9). One is a D_5 -type singularity at $u = 0$ and the other three are A_0 -type singularities (i.e. can be modeled by a $U(1)$ with one massless electron).

The global E_8 of the original theory has been broken by the operators to a global $SO(10)$. For the theory with curve (3.9) we can ask what is

$$\langle j_\mu^A(q)j_\nu^B(-q) \rangle, \quad A, B = 1 \dots 45, \quad (3.10)$$

where A, B are $SO(10)$ indices.

We can calculate (3.10) by modeling the vicinity of $u = 0$ as $SU(2)$ with 5 quarks. For this purpose we need to determine the relation between our u and the field-theoretic $\bar{u} = \text{tr}\{\phi^2\}$ (where ϕ is the $SU(2)$ field).

This can be done by calculating the coupling constant τ near $u = 0$. From the curve (3.9) we find

$$\tau \sim -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \log \left(\frac{\alpha u}{\lambda^6} \right) + \mathcal{O}(1).$$

On the other hand, the 1-loop field-theory result is:

$$\tau \sim -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \log \left(\frac{\text{tr}\{\phi^2\}}{\Lambda^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(1).$$

where τ here is the coupling constant of the unbroken $U(1) \subset SU(2)$ in the conventions of [23]. Thus we may identify

$$u = \mu_0 \text{tr}\{\phi^2\}$$

where μ_0 is some dimensionful constant. Now we can couple the field theory to a weakly coupled $SO(10)$ gauge field and continue as before. We get the same result.

4. Derivation from M-theory

The system of the $(1,0)$ E_8 theory (V_1) coupled to E_8 SYM can be realized in M-theory as a 5-brane which is close to the 9-brane. The modes of the V_1 theory come from the 5-brane bulk and from membranes stretched between the 5-brane and 9-brane while the E_8 SYM comes from the 9-brane bulk. Let us compactify on $K3 \times \mathbf{T}^2$.

The effect that we are trying to study corresponds to the following question. The gravitational field of the 5-brane affects the metric at the position of the 9-brane. Thus, as we change the distance of the 5-brane from the 9-brane the volume of the $K3$ changes as a function of x [19]. The volume of $K3 \times \mathbf{T}^2$ is related to the 3+1D E_8 coupling constant. In field-theory, this is interpreted as a running of the E_8 coupling constant as a result of the change of the VEV of the V_1 theory.

We apply the general setting and formulae of [19] to the case where the distance of the 5-brane from the 9-brane is much smaller than the compactification scale of $K3 \times \mathbf{T}^2$ and calculate the effect.

We must also mention that after compactification of the system of a 5-brane and 9-brane on \mathbf{S}^1 we get 4-branes near 8-branes. This setting has been studied in [29], in the context of brane probes, where a related effect is observed. The position of the probe affects the value of a classical field, in that case the dilaton, which is then re-interpreted as a 1-loop effect in field theory. In fact, the relation between the classical supergravity calculation and the 1-loop field-theory calculation follows from perturbative string-theory. The 1-loop result is a loop of DD strings connecting the 4-brane to the 8-brane while the classical supergravity result is the same diagram viewed from the closed string channel.

4.1. Geometrical setup and review

In this section we will examine the theory of a 5-brane in M-theory on $\mathbb{R}^{5,1} \times K3 \times \mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ and review some relevant facts from [30] and [19].

The geometric setup is as follows. The coordinates (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^6) parameterize $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$, (x^7, x^8, x^9, x^{10}) parameterize $K3$ and finally x^{11} parameterize $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$. All 5-branes have their world-volume along $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$ and are located at a point in $K3 \times \mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$. All configurations will be defined on the whole \mathbf{S}^1 and are symmetric under the \mathbb{Z}_2 (working “upstairs” – in the terminology of [30]). This means, for example, that every time there is a 5-brane between the two fixed planes of the \mathbb{Z}_2 there is also a mirror 5-brane. There would be an equivalent formulation (“downstairs”) where configurations were only defined on the interval between the two “ends of the world”.

We know that M-theory on $\mathbb{R}^{9,1} \times \mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ is heterotic $E_8 \times E_8$ with one E_8 theory living on each fixed plane of the \mathbb{Z}_2 . If we compactify this theory on $K3$ we need to supply

a total of 24 instantons and 5-branes. The theory we are interested in is a single 5-brane coupled to an E_8 gauge theory. To achieve this we need to have no instantons in one of the E_8 theories and one 5-brane close to this “end of the world”. The remaining 23 instantons and 5-branes must therefore be either instantons in the other “end of the world” or 5-branes in the bulk. Our configuration is shown in the figure.

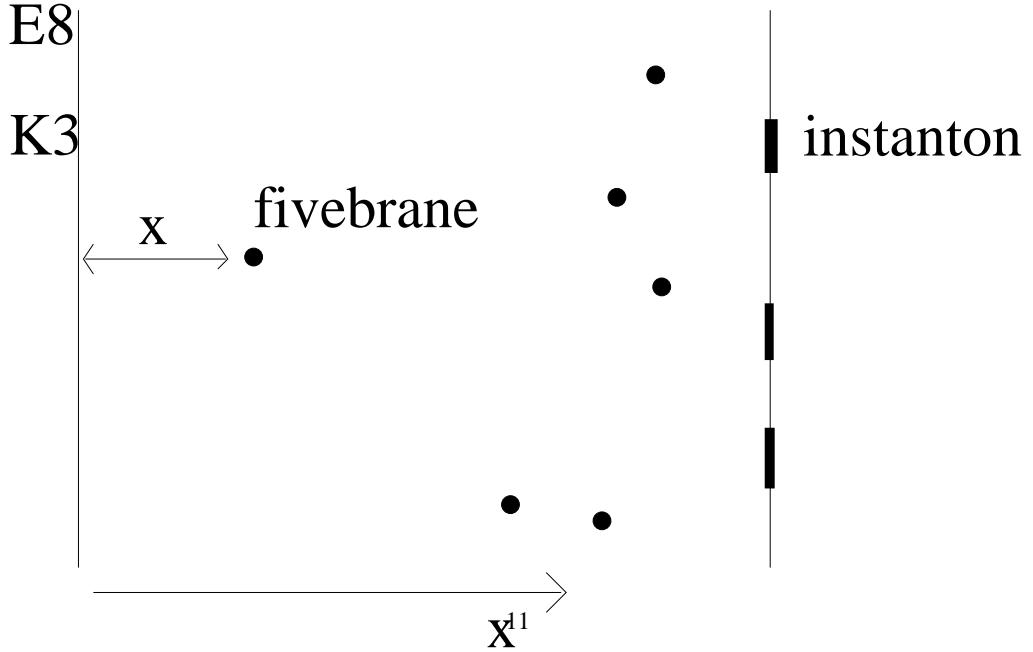


Figure 1: The geometry of our setup. We are considering M-theory on $\mathbb{R}^{5,1} \times K3 \times S^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The horizontal direction is along the circle. Only half of the circle is shown. There is a mirror image not shown here. The vertical direction is along $K3$ and $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$ is not shown. There are no instantons at $x^{11} = 0$ so the gauge group is E_8 . The dots represent 5-branes. The relevant 5-brane is at a distance x , from “the end of the world” at $x^{11} = 0$.

In the 6-dimensional description the distance of the 5-brane from the “end of the world,” x , is a modulus. The effective gauge coupling of the E_8 depends on x . From the 6-dimensional point of view certain degrees of freedom connected to the 5-brane act as matter coupled to the E_8 gauge field. Since the couplings and masses of this matter depend on x , the low energy effective E_8 gauge coupling, g , will depend on x . Here we will calculate the x -dependence of g from M-theory or more precisely from 11-dimensional supergravity. For supergravity to be applicable all distances involved in the problem need to be much bigger than the 11-dimensional Planck scale. This means especially that $\text{Vol}(K3) \gg l_{\text{Planck}}^4$. Furthermore we are interested in the behaviour of the theory when it is close to the point

with tensionless strings or equivalently with a zero size instanton, which is $x = 0$. To be in that situation we take $x \ll \text{vol}(K3)^{\frac{1}{4}}$. The x -dependence of the 6-dimensional gauge coupling g , comes about because the volume of the K3 at $X^{11} = 0$ depends on x .

To calculate g we need to find the form of the metric as a function of x . Luckily most of this has been done in [19]. We will now review the relevant facts from that paper. The gauge and gravitational part of the action of M-theory on $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ takes the form

$$S = -\frac{1}{4\kappa^2} \int_{M^{11}} d^{11}x \sqrt{g} R - \sum_{i=1,2} \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{M_i^{10}} d^{10}x \sqrt{g} \text{tr} F_i^2 \quad (4.1)$$

where κ is the 11-dimensional gravitational coupling and tr is $\frac{1}{30}$ of the trace in the adjoint representation of E_8 . The integral is over $M^{11} = \mathbb{R}^{10} \times \mathbf{S}^1$ with all fields invariant under the \mathbb{Z}_2 . There is a gauge kinetic term for each of the two “ends of the world” M_i ($i = 1, 2$). The coefficient in front of the gauge kinetic term can be found from purely 11-dimensional considerations [30]. It can also be found by comparison with 10-dimensional heterotic string theory. The coefficients in the action are corrected as explained in [31].¹ The unconventional normalization of the gravitational term stems from the fact that we are working upstairs. Downstairs the gravitational term would be multiplied by 2 and give the standard $\frac{1}{2\kappa^2}$ (see [31]).

We now consider M-theory on $\mathbb{R}^{5,1} \times K3 \times \mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$. The metric is determined by solving the equations for unbroken supersymmetry. The only fermionic field is the gravitino, so we only have to solve

$$\delta\Psi_I = 0.$$

The transformation for Ψ_I is

$$\delta\Psi_I = D_I \eta + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{288} (\Gamma_{IJKLM} - 8g_{IJ}\Gamma_{KLM}) G^{JKLM} \eta$$

where G is the 4-form field strength of M-theory. η is the supersymmetry transformation parameter. Furthermore G must obey the equation of motion

$$D^I G_{IJKL} = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

and the Bianchi identity

$$dG = [\text{sources}]. \quad (4.3)$$

¹ We are very grateful to Sangmin Lee for pointing our attention to this paper. See also [32].

Here the sources are the instantons and curvature in the “ends of the world” and the 5-branes. An important point is that the right-hand side of equation (4.3) is proportional to $\kappa^{2/3}$. This means that to zeroth order in κ the equation for unbroken supersymmetry is

$$D^I \eta = 0.$$

This is solved by the metric

$$ds_{(0)}^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + g_{AB} dx^A dx^B$$

$$\mu, \nu = 1 \dots 6 \quad A, B = 7 \dots 11$$

with g_{AB} the product of a hyper-Kähler metric on $K3$ and the standard metric with $g_{11,11} = 1$ on \mathbf{S}^1 .

However what we want is the exact solution including the G field. This is also where the 5-brane position, x , enters. As explained in [19] this solution can actually be found.

It is found as follows. First one solves equation (4.2) and equation (4.3) in the zeroth order metric $ds_{(0)}^2$. The only non-zero components of G_{IJKL} are along the internal 5-dimensional manifold $K3 \times \mathbf{S}^1$. The solution can be written in terms of a function w :

$$G_{ABCD} = -\epsilon_{ABCDE}^0 \partial^E w$$

with ϵ^0 the completely antisymmetric tensor in the metric $ds_{(0)}^2$. w solves

$$\nabla_0 w = \text{sources}. \quad (4.4)$$

w is to be thought of as the dual of the 3-form potential on the 5-dimensional manifold in the metric $ds_{(0)}^2$ and can be determined up to an additive constant. The exact metric now turns out to be

$$ds^2 = (c + 2\sqrt{2}w)^{-1/3} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + (c + 2\sqrt{2}w)^{2/3} g_{AB} dx^A dx^B \quad (4.5)$$

where c is a constant.

4.2. A 5-brane very close to the 9-brane

After this review of how to obtain the metric let us go back to the problem of finding the low energy gauge coupling. We need to dimensionally reduce the gauge kinetic term for the relevant “end of the world”. From equation (4.1) it is seen to be

$$-\frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{M_i^{10}} d^{10}x \sqrt{g} \operatorname{tr} F_i^2.$$

First we need to consider the question of what is the metric in 6 dimensions. Looking at equation (4.5) we see that the metric in $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$ has a factor that depends on the position in the internal manifold. From the 6-dimensional point of view this is unwanted and we should take $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ as the metric. Of course we could replace $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ by any other metric in 6 dimensions. The point is just that the metric of the 6 directions of $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$ in the 11-dimensional metric (4.5) is Weyl rescaled by $(c+2\sqrt{2}w)^{-1/3}$ compared to the metric used by the 6-dimensional observer. In the dimensional reduction we should take care to include the Weyl factor in both \sqrt{g} and in the contraction of indices in F^2 . The dimensional reduction gives

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3} d^4x \sqrt{(c+2\sqrt{2}w)^{2/3}} (c+2\sqrt{2}w)^{2/3} \sqrt{g_{AB}} \int d^6x \text{tr}F^2 \\ & = -\frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3} d^4x (c+2\sqrt{2}w) \sqrt{g_{AB}} \int d^6x \text{tr}F^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

We conclude that the gauge coupling, g , is given by

$$\frac{1}{4g^2} = \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3} d^4x (c+2\sqrt{2}w) \sqrt{g_{AB}} \quad (4.7)$$

in conventions where $\text{tr}(T^a T^b) = \delta^{ab}$. Since tr is 1/30 times the trace in the adjoint we see that $C_2(E_8) = 30$. We can also easily find the 6-dimensional gravitational constant from the Einstein-Hilbert term in equation (4.1):

$$\frac{1}{2\kappa_{(6)}^2} = \frac{1}{4\kappa^2} \int_{K3 \times \mathbf{S}^1} d^5x (c+2\sqrt{2}w) \sqrt{g_{AB}}. \quad (4.8)$$

Now we need to find the x -dependence of w . We need to solve equation (4.4) for the configuration with a 5-brane in position x and a mirror 5-brane in position $-x$. The 5-branes, of course, also have a definite position in x^7, x^8, x^9, x^{10} , which does not play a role. Furthermore there are some other contributions to the total source term which we do not need to worry about to find the x -dependence of w . Let us calculate the difference, $w_x - w_0$, between w for the 5-brane at position x and, say, position $x^{11} = 0$. Since equation (4.4) is linear in w and sources all the other sources drop out of $w_x - w_0$. Thus, $w_x - w_0$ is given by solving equation (4.4) for a 5-brane at position $x^{11} = x$, a 5-brane at position $x^{11} = -x$ and two anti 5-branes at position $x^{11} = 0$. The metric is g_{AB} which is a product of a hyper-Kähler metric for $K3$ and $(dx^{11})^2$ for \mathbf{S}^1 . The only obstacle to solving this is that the metric is complicated. However we assume that the volume of $K3$ and the distance between the two “ends of the world” is very large, so it is a good approximation to solve the problem in flat \mathbb{R}^5 metric, $g_{AB} = \delta_{AB}$. This is so because w falls off to zero away from the 5-branes. The length scale of this fall-off is set by κ . The error of setting

$g_{AB} = \delta_{AB}$ is suppressed by the ratio of the 11-dimensional Planck scale and the smallest length scale in g_{AB} . This ratio is small in our setup.

Now from equation (4.7) we can calculate the x -dependence of g ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4g^2} &= \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3, x^{11}=0} d^4x (c + 2\sqrt{2}w)\sqrt{g_{AB}} \\ &= \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3, x^{11}=0} d^4x (c + 2\sqrt{2}w_0)\sqrt{g_{AB}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{K3, x^{11}=0} d^4x 2\sqrt{2}(w_x - w_0)\sqrt{g_{AB}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

The x -dependence is solely in the last term. As discussed above we are only making a small mistake by setting $g_{AB} = \delta_{AB}$ in this term. Here it is important, though, that the integrand goes to zero so fast that almost the full contribution to the integral comes from a small region in $K3$. We can take the derivative with respect to x to determine the x -dependence.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{4g^2} \right) = \frac{1}{16\pi(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} 2\sqrt{2}\partial_x w_x d^4y \quad (4.10)$$

To calculate this we just need to find w_x , which is the value of w in the background of two 5-branes at position $x^{11} = \pm x$. Here we work in \mathbb{R}^5 . On a compact manifold one could not have branes alone, since on a compact manifold the source terms have to add up to zero cohomologically.

Let us first look at a single 5-brane in M-theory on $\mathbb{R}^{10,1}$. We take the 5-brane to have position $x^7 = x^8 = x^9 = x^{10} = x^{11} = 0$. As calculated in [19] by the same method as used to find the metric in our setup, the metric around the 5-brane is

$$ds^2 = (1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}q}{R^3})^{-1/3} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + (1 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}q}{R^3})^{2/3} \delta_{AB} dx^A dx^B \quad (4.11)$$

where

$$\mu, \nu = 1 \dots 6 \quad A, B = 7 \dots 11$$

where $R = \sqrt{x^A x_A}$ and q is a constant. In other words,

$$w = \frac{q}{R^3}$$

for a 5-brane. We will find the exact value of q below.

It is now easy to find w for a 5-brane at position $(0, 0, 0, 0, x)$ and one at position $(0, 0, 0, 0, -x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} w(y) &= \frac{q}{((y^7)^2 + (y^8)^2 + (y^9)^2 + (y^{10})^2 + (y^{11} - x)^2)^{3/2}} \\ &\quad + \frac{q}{((y^7)^2 + (y^8)^2 + (y^9)^2 + (y^{10})^2 + (y^{11} + x)^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

We then get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^4, y^{11}=0} \partial_x w_x d^4y = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot 2xq \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \frac{1}{(y^2 + x^2)^{5/2}} d^4y = -8\pi^2 q$$

From equation (4.10) we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{4g^2} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi q}{(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}}$$

and so we conclude

$$\frac{1}{4g^2} = \frac{1}{4g_0^2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi q}{(4\pi\kappa^2)^{2/3}} x$$

We see that the x -dependence of $\frac{1}{g^2}$ is linear.

Following the same line of logic we can readily find the x -dependence of $\kappa_{(6)}$ from equation (4.8). Since we integrate over \mathbf{S}^1 and the zeroth order metric is translation invariant in the \mathbf{S}^1 direction, $\kappa_{(6)}$, will be exactly independent of x .

We now see that it was very fortunate that the factor $(c + 2\sqrt{2}w)$ appeared to the first power in the equations (4.7) and (4.8). Had that not been the case we would not have gotten so simple results for the x -dependence of g and κ_6 . Furthermore the constant c would have entered the formulas which would have been odd. We want to interpret the x -dependence of g as due to matter from the 5-brane theory coupled to the gauge theory. The theory on the 5-brane has nothing to do with the number c which should therefore not enter the formulas for the x -dependence.

To complete the calculation we need the value of q . From equation (4.11) we see that q has dimension (-3). Since q only depends on κ , we conclude that q is some number times $\kappa^{2/3}$. There are several ways of finding q . One way is to calculate the tension of the 5-brane from the ADM formula and then equate this to the known value for the 5-brane tension.

For the ADM formula in D dimensions we use the gravitational action²

$$S = -\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int \sqrt{g} R d^D x$$

and we consider a p-brane with metric

$$ds^2 = H(r)\eta_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu + K(r)\delta_{AB}dx^A dx^B$$

² This is the action in ‘‘downstairs’’ form, which is the relevant one [31].

where

$$\mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, p+1 \quad A, B = p+2, \dots, D$$

and $r^2 = (x^{p+2})^2 + \dots + (x^D)^2$, then the tension is given as

$$T_p = -\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \text{Vol}(S^{D-p-2}) \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} (pH'(r) + (D-p-2)K'(r))r^{D-p-2}$$

Using this formula for our solution (4.11) the tension of the 5-brane is

$$T_5 = \frac{8\sqrt{2}\pi^2 q}{\kappa^2}$$

The tension of the M 5-brane is

$$T_5 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{1/3} \kappa^{-4/3}.$$

Equating these two expressions for T_5 gives

$$q = \frac{1}{8 \cdot 2^{5/6} \pi^{5/3}} \kappa^{2/3}.$$

We finally get

$$\frac{1}{4g^2} = \frac{1}{4g_0^2} - \frac{1}{16 \cdot 2^{2/3} \pi^{4/3} \kappa^{2/3}} x. \quad (4.13)$$

Using the tension of a membrane in M-theory:

$$T_2 = 2^{1/3} \pi^{2/3} \kappa^{-2/3},$$

We can rewrite equation (4.13) as

$$\frac{1}{g^2} = \frac{1}{g_0^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} x T_2. \quad (4.14)$$

The expression xT_2 is the tension of the strings in the six-dimensional theory. This is because the membrane is stretched with one direction along the 11th direction and two directions along $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$. Looking at the metric (4.11) we see that the Weyl factors exactly drop out of the formula for the tension measured in the metric $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$.

Compactifying further down to 4 dimensions on a torus of area A is straightforward

$$\frac{1}{g^2} = \frac{1}{g_0^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} Ax T_2. \quad (4.15)$$

The gravitational coupling is independent of x both in 6 and 4 dimensions.

As we reviewed in section (2), this theory has a Seiberg-Witten curve given by

$$y^2 = x^3 - \lambda_1^{-4} u^4 x - \alpha u^5 - \lambda_2^{-6} u^6$$

where λ_1, λ_2 are parameters of mass dimension 1, α is a parameter of dimension (-6) . The moduli space of the theory is parameterized by the dimensionless u . Furthermore, for large u the connection between u and x is

$$|u| = e^{AxT_2}.$$

Substituting this value of u in the above equation for the gauge coupling gives

$$\frac{1}{g^2} = \frac{1}{g_0^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \log |u|. \quad (4.16)$$

4.3. The θ -angle

Equation (4.16) is actually part of a holomorphic equation

$$\frac{8\pi i}{g^2} + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{8\pi i}{(g_0)^2} + \frac{\theta_0}{2\pi} + \frac{2i}{\pi} \log u. \quad (4.17)$$

The effect of u on the θ -angle of the E_8 Yang-Mills can be understood as follows. Recall from section (2) that the imaginary part of u for large u is given by the phase $\int B_{56}$ of the anti-self-dual 2-form that “lives” on the 5-brane. In the M-theory context, adding an instanton on the 9-brane affects the value of the field strength G in the 10+1D bulk since the source term (4.3) includes a piece [30]:

$$dG \propto \delta(x_{11}) dx_{11} \wedge \text{tr}\{F \wedge F\}. \quad (4.18)$$

On the other hand, the world-volume action of a 5-brane in the bulk contains a term [2]:

$$\int B^{(-)} \wedge G.$$

Taking $B_{56}^{(-)}$ ($5, 6$ are the directions of the \mathbf{T}^2) to be constant we get a term which is proportional to

$$\left(\int_{\mathbf{T}^2} B^{(-)} \right) \int d^4x \text{tr}\{F \wedge F\}.$$

Note that because of the δ -function in (4.18) G is independent of the x_{11} position of the 5-brane. Thus, $\int B^{(-)}$ behaves like a modification of the Yang-Mills θ -angle.

4.4. Back to the correlator

As we discussed in section (3), by holomorphy (4.16) must be valid for all u . Thus we can use the same formula for small u , where the theory becomes the E_8 theory we are interested in. For small u the Seiberg-Witten curve becomes

$$y^2 = x^3 - \alpha u^5$$

which is the standard form of an E_8 curve. The E_8 theory we are interested in is conformally invariant at $u = 0$, so it cannot have a dimensionful parameter α . We get rid of that by a redefinition:

$$u = \alpha \bar{u}, \quad x = \alpha^2 \bar{x}, \quad y = \alpha^3 \bar{y}.$$

which gives the curve

$$\bar{y}^2 = \bar{x}^3 - \bar{u}^5$$

The dimension of \bar{u} is seen to be 6 since α has dimension (-6) and u is dimensionless. This agrees with the dimensional analysis in section (3). The equation for the gauge coupling now becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{g^2} &= \frac{1}{g_0^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \log |u| \\ &= \frac{1}{g_0^2} + \frac{6}{8\pi^2} \log \left| \frac{\alpha^{-1/6}}{\bar{u}^{1/6}} \right| \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

$\alpha^{-1/6}$ then acts as a cut-off and $\bar{u}^{1/6}$ is a typical mass scale of the theory. In the notation of section (2.1) we conclude that the value of c for this theory is

$$c = -\frac{3}{4\pi^2}.$$

The E_8 vector-multiplets have a value of

$$c = \frac{C_2(E_8)}{4\pi^2}.$$

Since $C_2(E_8) = 30$ we conclude that we need $\frac{30}{3} = 10$ of these E_8 theories to saturate the β -function.

5. The 6D current-current correlator from F-theory

In this section, we use the duality between F theory on elliptic Calabi-Yau 3-folds and Heterotic String on $K3$ to compute the effective gauge coupling of heterotic string in six dimensions. We shall see that the result agrees completely with the corresponding

M-theory calculation to first order. A second order effect which is suppressed by a factor of the volume of the K3 and by the length of $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ in calculations in the previous section naturally emerges in the F-theory setting. In the limit in which we extract the correlator for V_1 , i.e. taking the volume of K3 and the size of $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbb{Z}_2$ to infinity, this second order effect vanishes.

We start with V_1 and couple it to a 6D E_8 SYM theory. The gauge theory is defined with a UV cut-off, but this imposes no problem for us since all we need is the dependence of the IR coupling constant on the VEVs of the V_1 theory. To be precise, we take the E_8 UV cut-off to be Λ and fix the E_8 coupling constant at Λ . The Coulomb branch of the V_1 theory has a single tensor multiplet. We denote the VEV of its scalar component by ϕ . ϕ is the tension of the BPS string in $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$. In M-theory $\phi = xT_2$. The mass scale of the V_1 theory is thus $\phi^{1/2}$. We would like to find the dependence of the IR E_8 coupling constant on ϕ when $\phi \ll \Lambda$. Heuristically speaking, the running E_8 coupling constant will receive contributions from loops of modes from V_1 of mass $\sim \phi^{1/2}$.

The set-up that we have just described arises in the heterotic string compactified on $K3$ with a small E_8 instanton. We take the $(0, 23)$ embedding with a single 5-brane in the bulk close to the 9-brane with unbroken E_8 . The F-theory dual has a base B which is the Hirzebruch surface \mathbf{F}_{11} with one point blown-up [4,22]. \mathbf{F}_n is a \mathbf{P}^1 bundle over \mathbf{P}^1 . Let the area of the fiber \mathbf{P}^1 in \mathbf{F}_{11} (i.e. the Kähler class integrated over the fiber) be k_F and the area of zero section \mathbf{P}^1 of the fibration be k_D .

We blow-up a point in the zero section of the fibration of \mathbf{P}^1 over \mathbf{P}^1 (see [33] for a recent discussion). There are 10 7-branes wrapping that zero-section and passing through a point of the exceptional divisor. These are responsible for the unbroken E_8 gauge group. Let k_E be the area of the exceptional divisor. The area of the above mentioned 7-brane locus (part with unbroken E_8) is k_D . The Kähler class is

$$k = (k_F - k_E)E + k_F D + (k_D + k_E - nk_F)F$$

where E, D, F are the cohomology classes of the exceptional divisor, base and fiber.

$$\begin{aligned} E \cdot E &= -1, & E \cdot D &= F \cdot D = 1, \\ D \cdot D &= n - 1, & E \cdot F &= F \cdot F = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

A 3-brane wrapping the exceptional divisor gives a the BPS string in $\mathbb{R}^{5,1}$ (corresponding to the membrane connecting the M-theory 5-brane to the end of the world). Its tension is given by integrating the D3-brane tension over E . Using [34]:

$$2\kappa^2 \tau_p^2 = 2\pi(4\pi^2 \alpha')^{3-p}$$

the tension of the BPS string is simply

$$\phi = \pi^{1/2} k_E$$

in the units $\kappa = 1$. The volume of the whole base is

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot k = k_F(k_D + k_E) - \frac{1}{2} k_E^2 - \frac{n}{2} k_F^2. \quad (5.2)$$

This volume is the 6D inverse gravitational constant and we have to keep it fixed. Although the V_1 modes have an effect on the gravitational constant as well, by dimensional analysis, this effect is much smaller than ϕ and behaves as $\sim \phi^2$. How should k_F depend on ϕ , in our setting? k_F measures the tension of 3-branes wrapped on F . On the heterotic side, these are elementary strings which occupy a point on K3. Their tension is fixed in the heterotic picture. Thus k_F is independent of ϕ .

Now we come to the gauge coupling. To do this calculation it is convenient to imagine that E_8 is broken down to $U(8) \subset E_8$. The gauge kinetic term for 8 unwrapped 7-branes of the same type is

$$\int \tau_7 \frac{(2\pi\alpha')^2}{4} \text{tr}_8\{F^2\} d^8x.$$

We are working in the conventions

$$\text{tr}\{T^a T^b\} = \delta^{ab}, \quad a, b = 1 \dots 248.$$

For the $U(8)$ subgroup this means that

$$\text{tr}_8\{T^a T^b\} = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}.$$

This means that for a configuration of 10 7-branes forming an E_8 gauge theory the gauge kinetic term is:

$$\frac{1}{8} \int (2\pi\alpha')^2 \tau_7 \left(\sum_{a=1}^{248} F^a F^a \right) d^8x.$$

From this we read off (in units where $\kappa = 1$)

$$\frac{1}{4g^2} = \frac{1}{8} (2\pi\alpha')^2 \tau_7 = \frac{1}{32} \pi^{-3/2}.$$

Wrapping the 7-branes on D we get a 5+1D E_8 gauge theory with coupling constant

$$\frac{1}{4g^2} = \frac{1}{32} \pi^{-3/2} k_D.$$

From (5.2) we find that when V and k_F are kept fixed and $k_E = \pi^{-1/2}\phi$, the E_8 coupling constant is

$$\frac{1}{g(\phi)^2} = \frac{1}{8}\pi^{-3/2}[(k_D + k_E) - k_E] = \frac{1}{(g_0)^2} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2}\phi. \quad (5.3)$$

We have used the fact that $(k_D + k_E)$ is fixed to first order in ϕ when V is fixed. The other two terms in V are higher order corrections dual to taking $K3$ and the distance between the ends of the world to be large in the M-theory calculations. Eqn(5.3) describes the running of the E_8 coupling constant because of the coupling to V_1 . This is in complete agreement with the result (4.14) obtained from M-theory.

6. Discussion

We have found that for the 3+1D E_8 super-conformal theory with Seiberg-Witten curve

$$y^2 = x^3 + u^5,$$

the 2-point E_8 current correlator on the Coulomb branch satisfies:

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q)j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{C_2(E_8)}{40\pi^2} \delta^{ab} (q_\mu q_\nu - q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu}) \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{|u|^{1/6}}\right) & \text{for } |q| \ll |u|^{1/6} \\ \frac{C_2(E_8)}{40\pi^2} \delta^{ab} (q_\mu q_\nu - q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu}) \log\left(\frac{\Lambda}{|q|}\right) & \text{for } |q| \gg |u|^{1/6} \end{cases} \quad (6.1)$$

where Λ is a UV cutoff which is an artifact of Fourier transforming.

We deduced that 10 copies of the E_8 theory can be coupled as “matter” to an $\mathcal{N} = 2$ E_8 SYM gauge field.

In 5+1D one can similarly find the expression for the low-energy limit of the 5+1D correlator of the $\mathcal{N} = (1, 0)$ E_8 theory on the Coulomb branch and away from the origin:

$$\langle j_\mu^a(q)j_\nu^b(-q) \rangle = -\frac{C_2(E_8)}{240\pi^2} \delta^{ab} (q^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu) (\Lambda^2 - \phi) \quad \text{for } |q| \ll \phi. \quad (6.2)$$

where ϕ is the VEV of the scalar of the low-energy tensor multiplet.

It would be interesting to determine the correlator in the UV region $|q| \gg |\phi|$ or, equivalently, at the fixed point $\phi = 0$. It seems that the methods presented in this paper are not powerful enough for that purpose. Perhaps the new developments [10,11,12,13] following the M(atrix)-theory of [8], would allow one to determine this correlator.

It would also be interesting to determine the 2-point function of the energy momentum tensor for the 3+1D and 5+1D theories. Intriguing conjectures have been proposed in [35] for the energy momentum tensor correlator in the $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ 5+1D theory. The method which was developed in [35] was to scatter gravitons off the classical black-hole solution

corresponding to the N coincident 5-branes in M-theory and type-IIA. Since the low-energy description of the degrees of freedom of N 5-branes is a generalization of the $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ theory (from $N = 2$ to $N > 2$) it is the hope that, at least in the large N limit, the form of the correlator of the $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ theory is reproduced by the classical solution. It might be interesting to scatter E_8 gluons off the classical CHS solution of the heterotic 5-brane [36] and extract the corresponding prediction for the current-current correlator.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Steve Gubser, Igor Klebanov, Sangmin Lee, Sanjaye Ramgoolam and Savdeep Sethi for discussions. The research of YKEC was supported by DOE grant DE-FG02-91ER40671. The research of OJG was supported by a Robert H. Dicke fellowship and by DOE grant DE-FG02-91ER40671 and the research of MK was supported by the Danish Research Academy.

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